

ALL HAIL PE-RU-NA.

A Case of
STOMACH CATARRH.



Miss Mary O'Brien, 200 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:
"Peruna cured me in five weeks of catarrh of the stomach, after suffering for four years and doctoring without effect. In common with other grateful ones who have been benefited by your discovery, I say, All hail to Peruna."

Mr. H. J. Henneman, Oakland, Neb., writes:
"I waited before writing to you about my sickness, catarrh of the stomach, which I had over a year ago."

"There were people who told me it would not stay cured, but I am sure that I am cured, for I do not feel any more ill effects, have a good appetite and am getting fat."

"So I am, and will say to all, I am cured for good."

"I thank you for your kindness."

"Peruna will be our house medicine hereafter."

Catarrh of the stomach is also known in common parlance as dyspepsia, gastritis and indigestion. No medicine will be of any permanent benefit except it removes the catarrhal condition.

Nervous Debility.
Miss Irene Smith, 10 Minnesota Ave., Randle Highlands, Washington, D. C., writes:

"Peruna cured me of catarrh of the head and stomach and nervous debility from which I suffered for two years."

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TEACHER'S WAGES.

Should Receive a Fair
Compensation.

Teaching in some parts of Ohio is a poor paid profession, according to the report of the School Revenue Commission, investigating that subject. In 62 out of 64 cities the salary of the postmaster is one and one-third times as much as the superintendent of the schools. In 40 cities the salary of High school teachers is less than is paid for linemen, firemen and rural carriers. In 46 cities the salesladies, stenographers and head waiters receive a larger salary than a majority of elementary teachers. The average annual salary of the rural teacher last year was \$320, hardly sufficient to meet the expense of the teacher. Eighty per cent find it necessary to live with relatives or friends, or engage in some other occupation to make a living. Many make ends meet by working during the vacation period.

The commission deplors the fact that the wages of teachers are lower than those of the unskilled laborer. The commission does not pose as a champion of high salaries for all teachers, regardless of merit, but its motto is: "Good salaries for good teachers, and no salaries for poor ones."

The poor teacher is dear at any price. On account of the poor pay, good teachers are giving up their places for more remunerative ones in other professions. The commission regards this as a serious dilemma. If teachers are not earning more than they get, then the welfare of the State is jeopardized. The education of the young is too delicate and too im-

portant a work to put in the hands of persons who cannot earn more than the pay that teachers are now getting. People must either increase the pay of teachers or they will begin speedily to deteriorate and the public schools become a byword.

The commission states that good teachers in the country towns and village schools should receive from \$420 to \$650 per year; in cities below 40,000, from \$600 to \$800; in the cities above, from \$750 to \$1,000. High school teachers in the smaller cities should get from \$800 to \$1,200, and in the larger cities from \$1,200 to \$1,800. Principals should get from \$1,100 to \$3,000, and superintendents from \$2,000 to \$3,500 in the smaller cities, and from \$4,000 to \$6,000 in the larger cities, salaries equal to those of the postmaster. It is suggested that the school revenues be increased to meet these needs. The commission raps the taxation laws of the State, which it is declared do not make adequate provision for a proper maintenance of the school system.

Stimulates Without Irritation.

That is the watchword. That is what Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup does. Cleanses and stimulates the bowels without irritation in any form. Burt & Co.

Children's Friend Dead.

There died in Washington the other day a good woman, who, in a most beautiful way, endeared herself to thousands of children without ever disclosing her identity. She was Mrs. Helen E. Armour, an enthusiast in humane society work, who devoted much time to visiting the schools of the District of Columbia, interesting the children in the care of animals, and forming bands of mercy among the pupils. If she had done nothing more than this Mrs. Armour would have been deserving of grateful remembrance, but such work is only one of the reasons why her memory will stay green.

Several years ago Mrs. Armour became impressed with the belief that no more effective way could be found to bring happiness into the lives of children, especially those of the needy classes, than to give them a practical, sure enough Santa Claus. Through advertisements in the local papers she opened correspondence with the little folks of the District, inviting them to mail letters to Santa Claus telling of their little hopes for Christmas. Washington post-office authorities estimate that thousands of such letters passed through their hands, all being delivered to Mrs. Armour, who answered everyone with special attention to the requests of each boy and girl.

Consider the rejoicing that must have followed the thoughtfulness and generosity of this good woman's acts. Think how many times it must have happened that her letters and presents came "in the night time of a row and care, to bring back the features that joy used to wear." Then picture to yourself how thousands of little children, in that city of extremes in poverty and plenty, will sorrow for the Santa Claus who does not come, unless someone else takes up the work where death caused Mrs. Armour to lay it down.—Ohio Sun.

Unparalleled Success.

Among the noted professional men of this country who have achieved extraordinary success are the France Physicians of The France Medical Institute. This institution was established in 1886 for the treatment of all forms of Chronic, Private and Special Diseases. The France Physicians have an established reputation all over this country for their remarkable success in curing so-called incurable diseases. They have restored hundreds of people to perfect health that had been given up as hopeless by other physicians. They have met with remarkable success in this community and will continue their monthly visits to Logan Ohio another year. A cordial invitation is extended to all the afflicted to meet them in their private rooms at the Ambrose Hotel, Monday, July 8, between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. One day only. Consultation free and strictly confidential.

DUELING IN AMERICA.

History of "Honour" Contest in Early Years.

In a plain slate-stone slab in the old Granary burying grounds, Boston, Mass., the visitor may read this inscription:

"Here Lyes Interred The Body of Mr. Benjamin Woodbridge, Son of the Honourable Dudley Woodbridge, Esq., Who Dec'd, July ye 3rd, 1728, In ye 20th Year of His Age."

Under this slab lies the remains of the first victim of the code duello in the English-speaking portion of America. Woodbridge was killed in a duel with Henry Phillips. A quarrel over a game of cards led to the encounter and the young men met on the common to settle their differences with their swords.

American history affords many such incidents—in fact, according to recent authorities, more than 150 duels have been fought in the United States. Five of these were of extreme historic importance, the most noted being the memorable duel between General Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, vice president of the United States, which plunged the whole nation in grief.

This meeting occurred at Weehawken, N. J., opposite the city of New York, about 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, July 11, 1804. For 14 years prior to the fatal meeting Hamilton was frequently hostile in his allusions to Burr. On June 11, 1804, Burr read a published letter in which, according to Dr. Charles D. Cooper, Hamilton stated that he "looked upon Burr as a dangerous man and one who ought not to be trusted with the reins of government." A long correspondence between Hamilton and Burr followed in which Hamilton frequently expressed his opposition to a meeting. On July 9 Hamilton executed his will and prepared a paper "explanatory of his conduct, motives and views" in meeting Burr. Pistols were chosen as the weapons and the distance fixed at 10 paces. Hamilton fell, mortally wounded, at the first fire and died at 2 o'clock the next day. Thousands of people thronged to New York to witness the burial ceremonies. The streets were lined with people and even the house tops were covered with spectators.

ANDREW JACKSON KILLED MAN.

This encounter recalls the fact that the illustrious Andrew Jackson once felt called upon to kill a man for aspersing the character of his wife. His duel was with Charles Dickinson and took place near Adamsville, Tenn., on May 30, 1806. Dickinson fired first, the bullet striking Jackson in the breast and breaking two ribs. When he saw Jackson still on his feet Dickinson cried out, "Great God, have I missed him!" A moment later Jackson took deliberate aim and pulled the trigger. The weapon stopped at half cock, but "Old Hickory" calmly re-cocked it and, taking aim a second time, fired. The bullet passed through Dickinson's body below the ribs and he died that evening, having bled to death.

Stephen Decatur, then a post captain in the navy, was mortally wounded in a duel with James Barron, also a captain in the navy. This duel, for which there was no cause, was fought in Bladenburg, Md., March 22, 1820. The weapons were pistols at eight paces and both fell at the first fire. As they lay on the ground, each thinking himself fatally wounded, they spoke to each other and a reconciliation took place. The meeting was brought about by "some individual ingenious in fomenting quarrels for others," and could have been prevented by an explanation between them. Correspondence covering the period from July 12, 1819 to Feb. 6, 1820, preceded the encounter. At the time of writing the last letter Barron was suffering from a severe bilious fever, therefore, the meeting did not take place until more than a month later.

The next American duel of note was fought in Maryland, near

Washington, in 1838, between Jonathan Cilley and William J. Graves, both members of the house of representatives. According to Sabine, this was a combat under the duello, upon a mere point of honor. J. Watson Webb addressed a note to Cilley asking for an explanation of some remarks he (Cilley) made in the house and intrusted it to Graves for delivery. Cilley declined to receive the note and this brought about the meeting. The weapons were rifles at the distance of about 90 yards. Graves' rifle took a ball of about 80 to the pound and Cilley's rifle about 132 to the pound, the caliber of the former being, therefore, about twice as large as the latter. Cilley fell at the first fire and died within a few minutes.

JUSTICE TERRY KILLS BRODERICK.

Political antagonism between David C. Broderick, United States senator from California, and David S. Terry, chief justice of the supreme court of the same state, brought about a duel which resulted fatally to Broderick. The meeting occurred near San Francisco on September 13, 1859. The immediate cause of the duel was a speech made by Judge Terry in which he called Broderick an arch traitor. Pistols were used at 10 paces and Broderick fell at the first shot. He lived in great agony until September 16. The first meeting was prevented by the police, but a secret meeting was arranged for the next day. Notwithstanding the great secrecy, more than 80 people witnessed the encounter, and a general fight, incited by the actions of the owner of the ranch upon which the duel took place, was narrowly averted by the friends of Broderick.

Brief mention may be made of one or two other duels of comparatively minor importance.

Henry Clay fought two duels, the first with Humphrey Marshall in 1808, in which both were wounded at the first fire, and the second with John Randolph in 1826, in which neither was wounded. Randolph went to the meeting place with the determination not to return Clay's fire and when Clay had fired without effect he discharged his pistol in the air. Clay approached Randolph and said, with emotion: "I trust in God, my dear sir, you are untouched. After what has occurred I would not have harmed you for a thousand worlds." Both duels were the result of personal remarks made during political debates and Clay was the Challenger in both instances.

In 1778 General Charles Lee, a major general in the revolutionary army, fought with Colonel John Laurens, an aid of the commander in chief, near Philadelphia. Lee published an article in which he abused General Washington. Laurens, believing that he lacked the "style to answer him" in print, sent a challenge, pistols were the weapons selected and he was slightly wounded in the right side.

In the same year Thomas Conway and John Caldwell, both general officers in the army of the revolution, fought a duel with pistols in which Conway was shot in the mouth and dangerously wounded. Conway's participation in an intrigue to displace Washington as commander in chief and Caldwell's opposition to Conway's application to congress for a commission as major general were the principal causes of the meeting.

OTHER NOTABLE COMBATS.

Besides the duels of note there have been many American duels in the West of which little has been heard. Most of these encounters have been with pistols as weapons and they have usually been impromptu in their nature. Not infrequently innocent spectators have been severely hurt than have the participants. The American duel of note and the American duel of insignificance have all differed materially from the French duel in that somebody usually gets hurt here—even if it is only somebody who stopped to look on. Taken all in all, there is no more senseless or useless thing than the duel and the greatest surprise of all is that it ever got a foothold in a democratic country like America. There is very little satisfaction, to my mind, in standing up to be shot at simply because somebody else has called you something that you do not like. The favorite weapon in America

is the pistol. In France it is the sword. Frenchmen say that this is because Americans are so blood-thirsty—they never go into a duel unless they want to kill somebody.—Sun.

Worth Going Miles to See.

Senators Foraker and Dick are old hands at the gumshoe business, but the adoption of this method of campaigning by Taftites is surprising as it is generally regarded as a confession of weakness and an admission that the original plan of fighting in the open was a mistake. And it was a mistake. The idea of fighting old stagers like the two senators by making a big noise and burning red light was simply idiotic. While this was going on the senators were quietly strengthening their forces in the different counties with the view of capturing the committees and delegates needed for the real business next year—the year that counts. All the work this year is nothing more than a preliminary skirmish. The big battles will be fought at the county, district and state conventions of next spring, not before. It is a long time to wait, but when they are pulled off all of them will be worth going miles to see. The county politician has suddenly become a man of the greatest importance. Powerful ambassadors will visit him, generally on the quiet, to tell him how much he is thought of at headquarters, and kind invitations will be extended urging him to return the call. But with all this unexpected fame and prominence thrust upon him he is not happy, since it places him in a position where he is compelled either to assume unremunerative neutrality or espouse the cause of one of the other of the opposing factions. In the latter event he is confronted with the frightful possibility of selecting the losing side, a mistake which will inevitably result in the severance of his political head. Before taking the desperate plunge his spare moments will be spent in prayer for guidance.

The Taft forces are still plugging along at the difficult task of securing county community endorsements in the hope that when the eighty eight counties are landed the total will be regarded by other states as a fit substitute for an endorsement by a state convention. At the rate progress is making it is quite possible that by the time the job is finished the national convention will be a thing of the past and a Democrat be occupying the presidential chair. Medina county is the last committee pried loose and this was accomplished after more than a month of hard work. By the middle of July another county may be looked for, a county where the negro voters do not constitute the balance of power. The old soldiers, the manufacturers and the colored brother continue to worry the Taft managers.

Gumshoes and Stiletos.
While surface indications point to an armistice between the leaders of the opposing Republican factions, it can be authoritatively stated that no agreement looking to a cessation of hostilities has been or will be reached and that the bitter struggle will continue to rage just as fiercely as ever, the methods of warfare, however, changing, the noise and bluster of fire-crackers and brass bands yielding to the old-fashioned gumshoe. The active work of the belligerent forces is therefore largely concealed from public view and many persons have accepted the erroneous conclusion that there is "nothing doing." Reporters are beginning to kick over the change tactics. Heretofore when they wanted copy all they had to do was to go out and bump into a Republican politician and he would "bleed over" for a column or two. Now not a word can be pried loose; they are all afflicted with the lockjaw. Let no one be deceived, however; the fight is still on and will continue until one or the other faction finds itself licked and yells "enuff." The heavy artillery has been called off, bludgeons and cannon have given way to blowguns and stiletos and the lists of killed and wounded are suppressed, the managers, under the new plan of campaign, confining their work to quiet and "argumentative" efforts to convince the local politicians of the

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